## WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AT THE NEW SENTINEL OFFICE. NO. 2 SOUTH MERIDIAN STREET, PPOSITE THE OLD POSTOFFICE.

ELDER, HARKNESS, & BINGHAM Proprietors. vost Marshal had a busy day on Sanday in catch TERMS OF WEEKLY SENTINEL:

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THE DAILY SENTINEL Will be sent by mail or express to subscribers at any point for sixty cents a month, or seven dollars a year. All

## RLDER HARKNESS, & BINGHAM. The Doctrine --- Wendell Phillips Adopted by the New York Republi cans-A Century of War.

The Hartford Times, under the above caption, thus comments upon a recent speech made in New York by the notorious WENDELL PHILLIPS | woman of Baltimore, who lately boasted of putbefore a Republican association, the sentiments of ting on crape for Stonewall Jackson, was sent which had the approval of the leading Republi cans of that city. We reproduce the comments of the Times to illustrate the views and opinions entertained and advocated by the leaders of the Republican party. Says the Times:

WENDELL PRILLIPS addressed the 16th Ward Republican Association in New York, on the evening of the 16th inst. He was favored by the Blackwater were temporarily abandoned when presence on the platform of Mayor Oppyke, the Republican Mayor of the city, who would now be defeated, were he a candidate for re election, by probably 40,000 majority. Horace Greeley and Hon. H. B. Stanton smiled upon Phillips' ef. Thursday. They were of all ages, sexes and fort, and GREELEY and WM. LLOYD GARRISON also spoke to the same audience.

Wm C. Russell, Esq., presided, and introduced Mr. PHILLIPS to the audience, assuring the people that PHILLIPS had "done more than any other man except John Brown to bring the na if backed by the people, would probably plunge it over the precipice.

WENDELL PHILLIPS commenced by saying that he was " glad to be adopted into the politics of New York city," thus acknowledging his adop tion into the Republican party.

He declared that the war was to "be a long fight-no local struggle." Addressing the people, he said: "Prepare yourselves for a life-long enlistment. How is the Government to be held the rebellion broke out. up in such a struggle? It is to be held up happy prospect that our struggle was "for a lifetime" or a century. Happy contemplation!

Some of the sentiments of Mr. PHILLIPS are worth copying. He said: worth copying. He said:

"Contraband is a bad word, and may be bad E. John ston. 4—P. G. T. Beauregard. 5—

law, but it is worth all the Constitution, for, in a Braxton Bragg. moment of critical emergency, it summoned a saving element into the national arena, and it showed the Government how far the sound fibre of the nation extended."

the slaveholder. Death to the system, and death to the master, is the only motto. [Great ap. dier Generals. plause ]

"There is a party for whom I have conciliation, and this is its representative (looking toward the little white slave girl baptised by Mr. Beecher, last Sunday.) [Applause ] In the veins that which the Rebels have entirely despoiled and beat now in my right hand, run the best blood in of the black race of the Old Dominion-[applause]-the united race to whom in its virtue ongs, in the future, a country by the toil and labor of its ancestors redeemed from nature and given to civilization and the nineteenth century." Applause.]

Could a more atrocious sentiment be conceived of? "The better blood" of the black; and the "united race" to whom "belongs, in the future, a country." And this is applauded by the Republican audience. He said further.

"The cook takes an onion-when she cooks it she peels off layer after layer, till she gets to the with the finding. Buell was stopped in the publi white sound vegetable. Peel off Seward, peel off Halleck, peel off Blair, and then you get to the sound national element—the civil and military purpose, the earnest belief, the intense devotion Survey office, says: to victory, the entire belief in justice, which meets | First: The length of the coast of the United Stonewall Jackson equally. Never until then States now under blockade by our naval forces, shall we succeed. I have compared Gen. Hall beginning at Alexandria, Virginia, going down leck and Gen Fremont. You may take another the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay to Cape parallel. One is Seward, another is Butler. Mr. Henry, and continuing along the outer line of

"Peel off Seward, peel off Halleck, peel off Blair, [a voice of, "Good,"] peel off Sumner-[Sensation]—yes, Massachusetts Senators as well as others, and I'll tell you why. When the Gov Experiments in gunnery have been in progress ernment called on New England for a negro reg for several months at the Washington Navy iment, and we went from county to county arg. Yard. The most powerful gun tested recently, ing the blacks to enlist, one Massachusetts Col. is that of Mr. Atwater, of Chicago. It is a rifled onel dared to say, in the face of the enemy, that 84 pounder, and threw a Hotehkiss shell 1,900 be would rather be whipped with negroes than conquer at their side. A Massachusetts Colonel in that hour of emergency and critical issue, his yards, which is 900 yards further than the Armcase within twenty days went before the Senate of the United States, and the very week that his apology was filed in the War Office at Washing by the application of a principle which relieves ton, Massachusetts Senators begged their reluc-tant brothers to make him a Brigadier General."

[Lond cries of "Shame."]

the ball of atmospheric pressure in front.

—Better yet! In computing the bount

He said that Gen. Butler told him that he offered a Major's commission to a negro in New Orleans. The negro said:

"Thank you. no matter where I fight, I only wish to spend what I have, and fight as long as I can, if only my boy may stand in the street equal to a white boy when the war is over." [Cheers.] Phillips then illustrated his love of freedom, sum would, if the conduct of the war was as sat-and his ideas of republican government, by de-isfactory to the Northern mind as it was at the

"Everywhere throughout the Union, there is but one thing the Government cannot do to save the nation, and that is, make a freeman into a slave. Everything else is within its power."

nation to utter destruction, unless the people in-

## MILITARY ITEMS.

-Generals Stoneman, Viele and Buel are on visit to New York. -In New Jersey it is said to be the intention of about two thirds of the returned volunteers to

enlist for the war. -The male contrabands near Alexandria have been put to work on entrenchments. The Pro-

-The Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist says that the number of married men who have died leaving widows still living, is 3,628.

-The pickets near the Rappahannock have been withdrawn to a considerable distance from either shore of the river, on account of their too free communication with each other.

-A great many Maine women are working in the fields planting, sowing, &c. It is not that the menial labor belonging to the other sex is put upon them, but because sons and husbands are in the army.

-Rebel deserters from Fredericksburg, state that they are now supplied with rations of fish aught from the Rappahannock, instead of meat -Gen. Grant, last winter, was on the eve of be ing removed for want of capacity, and but for the personal exertions of Washburne, of Illinois, would have been sacrificed.

-The suggestion is again revived among the radicals of making Ben Wade a Lieutenant General. Whenever he appears on the ground he at once assumes a bold and commanding position. In that character he is recognized and admired.

-The most violent supporters of the presen political policies of the war are the men who for twenty years past have denounced the Constitu-tion as a covenant with hell. They are the 'loyal" men of these times.

-Going Back to the War .- A splendid regi ment from New Hampshire, having gone home and recruited, return to the war. The men were quite willing to go back after a sojourn of a month or two among their friends.

-A refugee from Richmond says a man named Delosier has become quite renowned there for his services to the Confederate States as an overland blockade runner. Hardly a month passes but he errives laden with articles scarce at Richmond and valuable information of a military character

-A VIGOROUS PROSECUTION OF THE WAR. The N. Y. Evening Post says: "A rich young South on Monday. She positively refused taking the oath."

-Brigaam - Brigham Young, in a speech in his Salt Lake Tabernacle, recently, said: "If the United States asked for a battalion of soldiers for the war-he would see it in hell first.

-Officers who have it reached here from Suffolk state that the Rebel fortifications on the Stoneman neared Richmond. They are described as extensive and perfect in all forms.

-Our National Capital has had its alread huge gathering swollen by the arrival of a boat load of contrabands, who were safely delivered on conditions. A correspondent of the Times says that they will be turned over to the new Govern ment Agricultural Department recently estab lished just outside of the city.

-The New Orleans Era of May 5 says: "We have good reason for saying that a large part of the forces under General Hunter, and most of the tion to the brink of Jordan." The same policy, iron clads recently engaged at Charleston, are on their way to this department. We believe that in twenty days, both Galvesten and Mobile will be -Among the Rebel dead are Albert Sidney

Johnson, R. S. Garnett, Bernard E. Bee, Felix K Zollicoffer, Thomas Jonathan (Stonewall) Jackson, Obadiah Jennings Wise, Ben. McCulloch, Earl Van Dorn, Robert E. Garland, Lawrence O'Brien Branch, Phillip St George Cooke, and a number of other Major Generals and Brigadier Generals who held less prominent positions when

-In Connecticut, enrolling officers encounter by our educating the mass and the opinion of more difficulty among the colored people than the masses to the great function to which Provi- they do with the white population. They are dence has summoned them." He alluded to the stubborn, and in many instances pugnacious. In one case where an officer bad called upon a colcivil wars of Europe, of a century or more in ored lady to get the name of her husband, she duration, and declared that the French Revolu- b'untly refused to give it, and attacked the official tion had not terminated yet-holding out the with a broomstick, saying: "There is no use tryin'-you can't make soger out of a nigger, any

> -In the Rebel service, there are five full Gen erals ranking as follows:

> There are six Lieutenant Generals who stand,

according to rank, in the following order: 1-James Longstreet. 2-Leonidas Polk. 3-E. Kirby Smith. 4-Wm. J. Hardee. John C. "I am for conciliation, but not for conciliating | Pemberton. 6-Theo. N. Holmes. There are over two hundred Major and Briga-

-Among the visitors in Grant's army at pres ent, is the Hon. Sherrard Clemens, the Virginia Congressman who settled a point of honor with O. Jennings Wise. Esq , about four years ago, according to the code duello. He owns a plantation, a short distance from Milliken's Bend, La., plundered. He claims to have lost \$60,000 by Virginia of the white race, and the better blood the rebellion, in one way and another. He has letters from the President, authorizing him to buy and ship cotton to any amount, in order to co pensate him for his loss.

> -In the Washington telegrams of the St Louis Democrat, we find the following:

The opinion of the Buell Commission is brief and conclusive, and is believed to be mild. The Commissioners were authorized to recommend the deposition of officers implicated, as well as to sum up the campaign. It is doubtful whether publication will be made of it at present, if at all. General Halleck is said not to be well pleased

-A COAST OF 3.549 STATUTE MILES -Prof. Bache, in an official letter from the U. S. Coast

Seward does not believe in the war He believes the sea coast around the peninsula of Florida as in diplomacy; he believes in compromise; he be far as the Rio Grande; this line to cross the rivers and harbors in direction of the coast. This line thus measured, is 3,549 statute miles.

-THE MOST POWERFUL GUN YET FOUND --

-Better yet! In computing the bounty which the new drafted soldier will get, if towns pay \$300 each, we overlooked that of \$100 which is provided for payment by the Federal Government, in the 17th section of the Conscription Act. The unty will stand, therefore, \$100 from the State, \$300 from the town, and \$100 from the United States Government-\$500 total.

This ought to command the needful forces readily; and we have no doubt that a far less the time of its inauguration.- [Portland (Maine)

-According to a correspondent of the New York Tribune, the Confederates in North Caro One thing is certain, the Republican party.

With its adopted children, black and white, are river. He further states that three others are supporting a policy that will inevitably carry the being built at Richmond, Va. One of these is named the "Ladies' Gunboat," paid for by subscriptions of the ladies. This one has just been launched.

-We hear nothing of Carl Schurz since the battle. He has a sword and epaulettes to let [Louisville Journal.

- Three car loads of paroled exchanged soldiers, from Camp Chase, left Columbus, Ohio on the 1st instant, for Winchester, Va., to join

-Capt. S. R. Hornbrook, 65th Indiana, bas been dismissed the service for the publication of an article in the Evansville Journal, reflecting on Lieutenant Colonel Johnston, his superior

command of Capt. Louis Leech, all of whom had lost a leg in battle, paraded through the streets on crutches. Others accompanied them who had lost an arm and were otherwise wounded.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT—We understand that Colonel Swords has been appointed. Chief Quartermaster of the Departments of the Chief Quartermaster of the Chief Quart Ohio and Cumberland, and will establish his backbone of the rebellion was now broken, and beadquarters in Cincinnati. As Col. Swords out- that the war was virtually over. But this time

main under Col. Swords. UNIFORM OF THE INVALID CORPS.-An order from the War Department unnounces that the following uniform has been adopted for the in-

Jacket-sky blue kersey, with dark blue trimmings, cut like the jacket for United States cavalry, to come well down on the loins and abdo-

Trowsers-present regulation-sky blue. Forage cap-present regulation.

anxiety to hear the news of the final tall of the on the 25th. It appears from that dispatch that three months before the attack on Fort Sumter, due depression as can well be imagined. For Tylor, by the Quitman Battery, which was or-dered to Vicksburg by Gen. Pettus, on the 12th that it is quite safe even now. of January, "to hail and bring to all passing boats." The A. O. Tylor was soon after transformed into a Union gunboat, and has avenged officers and others, who come direct from the herself a hundred times over upon the Mississippi Rebel capital. This news is not so late as Por-

-MORE GOVERNMENT FRAUD.-Col. Olcott, the Government agent for the investigation of make calculations as to the probable result of the army frauds, has a batch of new cases on hand. One of the charges is against the Colonel of a New York cavalry regiment, for alleged frauds in the purchase of horses and arms; and another implicates no less than a Major General now in active service.

under Gen. Bragg, 90,000; and those at Port Hudson, 40,000. Their estimates of the Union active service.

By his unraveling of several ingenious frauds against the Government, and the impartial and exriess manner in which he has conducted these investigations, Col. Olcott is doing much to check this flagrant species of swindling.

-LIEUT DIETZ -Among those killed in the of Company I, 23d Indiana. Lieut. D. was from Clark county, and a more estimable young man we never knew. He started out as Orderly Ser- is that Banks and Farragut will be held in check geant of his company, and was but recently promoted to a Second Lieutenancy. Many of our city resders will remember him as having been on recruiting service here about a year ago. Modest, faithful, brave, strictly moral in all his habits, he was a model soldier. None knew him but to love. He was a universal favorite in his company. Hundreds will hear of the death of such as he that this dreadful war is daily carrying to premature graves by the hundred .- [ N. A.

is excited by the proceedings of a military com- see that there is nothing to prevent their having mission in the Army of the Potomac, of which been sent as stated. There were 15,000 troops Gen Sickles was President. The nature of the at Mobile, entirely useless there; Beauregard had charge and specification as follows:

not guilty to the charge filed with the commis- have been some doubt, indeed, about Bragg getsion, which set forth that in April, 1862, he ting 40,000 of his troops away from before Rosewent to Richmond, intending to make his home crans. But the news that he has already done so there, and enlisted in the course of the same comes to me from Union sources, even as I write, month. Upon this case of facts, the court found and on this point I think there can be doubt no the accused guilty, and sentenced him to be longer.

General Hooker forwarded the proceedings, changed.

which embarked in the course of the day, on it is equivalent to saying that the siege of Charlesboard the steamer De Molay, for General Depart- ton is definitely abandoned for the summer, and the following account of the affair:

The march was perfectly triumphal. Ladies Vicksburg, the probability is that he would send lined the balconies and windows of the houses, nearly all of them; and, as he has direct railroad while the streets were densely thronged with specchiefs, were of the most emphatic character. reach New Orleans. Thousands of persons viewed the spectacle with Supposing, then, that these reinforcements, or immense satisfaction. In State street the 54th part of them reach Vicksburg, they would amount was greeted in the most enthusiastic manner, the long files of people on the sidewalks, the steps of a force in his rear would no doubt materially the buildings, or in other available places, clapping and cheering very vehemently. The wheelparade ground, and the general precision attend- Richmond ing their evolutions, elicited great cheering from the vast crowd of witnesses. Military men who Address of Vallandigham to the Ohio have observed our regiments as they have been sent, with imperfect drill and discipline, to the seat of war, say that few would compare, in these

Complimentary, that, to the Massachusetts

Brave Indiana Soldiers Rewarded. bitrary and tyrannic power which I cannot resist, Army of the Potomac, had prepared a decoration erate lines. I well understand the purpose of to be called the "Kearney Medal," in commemthis order. But in vain the malice of enemies oration of the brave former commander of the shall thus continue to give color to the calumnic division, to be presented to those soldiers who and misrepresentations of the past two years, should distinguish themselves in the ensuing battles. The design is a pure Maltese cross, bearing man with whom they have to deal. No order of a ring with the inscription, "Dulce et Decorum banishment executed by superior force, can recest pro patria mori" At the intersection of the cross is the simple name of "Kearney." This my rights as a citizen of Ohio and of the United medal is suspended by a broad ribbon from an ex- States. My allegiance to my own State and Govquisite chased pin by which the whole is attached ernment I shall recognize, wheresoever I may to the left breast of the wearer's coat. The in-scription ring on the cross is of gold, inlaid with though I remained upon their soil. Every senti-

A large number of the medals have recently abide unchanged and unretracted till my return. been distributed. The only Western soldiers em-braced in the command are from Michigan and Ohio, cowering not a moment before either the Indiana. The following are the recipients of the threats or the exercise of arbitrary power, will, in honor from the latter State. They all belong to every trial, prove themselves worthy to be called

Sergeants James B. Jones, Thompson Farmer, George W. Milliken, John W. Williams, Jessie L. Cornwell, George H, Reldick, Wm. P. Thompson, Wm H. Robinson, Wm. Horine. Corporals Reuten Richardson, Franklin Barwick, Lemuel Orwing, John H. Hendricks, Francis H. Downing, David Taylor, Maplon Smith, James and that this sum, and no less, must be fixed in C. Stevens. Private John B. Fairman, E Grif- all such cases, but it is also held that this only fith Charles W. Sentman, Eticot Wilson, Wm. exempts the party from that particular draft

COMMON PLEAS COURT -The June term of the Common Pleas Court commenced yesterday,
Judge Ray presiding. The criminal docket was
called for issue. It is heavy. The probate
docket will be called to day, and on Thursday the trial of civil cases will commence.

A large mass meeting for free speech was held at Detroit on Monday. Hon, Robert Mc-Clelland, who was a member of President Pierce's and Nicollet counties are abandoning their farms and seeking refuge in the towns.

From Washington.

HOW MATTERS AT VICESBURG LOOK AT THE CAPI TAL-THE PRESIDENT ELATED AGAIN-FEARS THAT GEN. JOHNSTON'S STRATEGY WILL BE TOO MUCH FOR GEN. GRANT-CONCENTRATION OF REBEL TROOPS TO DEFEAT GRANT.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.] WASHINGTON, May 27. I cannot give you any late news from Vicks urg. You get that, in a more reliable manner. —Gen. Lew. Wallace is to be court marifiled for conduct at Shiloh, under charges preferred by Gens. Grant and McPherson; and, it is said, will demand an investigation into Gen. Grant's conduct on the same occasion.

—A Singular Statue.—Col. Zadock Pratt is erecting a scaffold and machinery against the rocks, above Prattsville, New York, for the purpose of having chiseled thereon the statue of his son—the late Col. G. W. Pratt.

—A Novel Parade.—In Camden, N. J., on the 22d of May, twenty-eight soldiers, under command of Capt Louis Leech, all of whom had lost a leg in battle, paraded through the streets

burg. You get that, in a more reliable manner, from your able correspondents on the Mississippi. For our news here, we are dependent on such "reliable" men as "Manager Fuller," who sends to the President messages from Cleveland, 500 miles from Cairo, in regard to the siege of Vicksburg! But it may interest your readers to know how matters at Vicksburg are regarded here by the men in power. Manager Fuller's message to the President was received here on Sunday. It stated that "The stars and stripes now float over Vicksburg, and the victory is complete." The President, with his usual credulity, forgot even the strength of Vicksburg, its capabilities for de tense, and the relative strength of the Union and Confederate forces operating there, and became

ranks Capt. Dickerson, that officer will be relieved he did more. He rushed to the telegraph office. of the position he now holds, but will still re- and, in obedience to his imperative order, the message was "put through" to New York. It appeared in the New York papers of Monday, as oming direct from the President, and as having his sanction for its authenticity. And the Ad-ministration papers here, when they published it, added that "Manager Fuller was a perfectly re liable man, and his dispatches may be fully re

lied on as correct." Well, how does it turn out? It is now the 27th. The latest news we have from Vicksburg is in Admiral Porter's dispatch, without date (but evidently written on the 20th or 21st, since he speaks -While the national heart is throbbing with in it of operations on the 19th), sent from Cairo great Rebel stronghold on the Mississippi, it is worthy of remembrance that the first Rebel shot was fired, at Vicksburg early in January of 1861, The shot was fired to bring to the steamer A. O. some time, the worthy Mr. Fuller's official

ter's dispatch but it is interesting and highly in military operations before Vicksburg. According to this account, it seems that the forces under Gen. Johnston's command are those at Vicksburg including Pemberton's troops, 60,000 men; those forces, that Gen. Grant has 110,000 troops, Rosecrans 80,000, and Banks 50,000; total, 240,000 troops; besides the powerful naval forces of Admirals Porter and Farragut. They believe that the co operation of these forces before Vicksburg would compel the surrender of that place; and that Gen. Johnson has taken measures, not only battle of Raymond, was Lieut. Henry C. Dietz. to prevent any such co-operation, but also to secure at Vicksburg the presence of a superior force to any that can be brought against it. Their idea at Port Hudson; and that Rosecraps will be held in check by certain strategic movements on the part of Gen. Bragg with 50,000 of his troops. This would leave Gen. Grant and Admiral Porter

alone to reduce Vicksburg. But it is also understood at Richmond that the other 40,000 of Bragg's troops (half of them cavthis excellent young man with the deepest sorrow and that 10,000 troops at Mobile, 20,000 a alry) are already marching toward Vicksburg; and shed a tear to his memory. And yet it is Charleston and Savannah, and 20,000 of Lee's troops at Gordonsville, were started off from those points some days ago, their destination be--A SENTENCE DISAFPROVED -- Much surprise gether amount to 90,000 troops. It is easy to three cases referred to is apparent from the 40,000 at Charleston and Savannah, and he knew very well that there would be no occasion for them there for some weeks to come; and, as Specification-In this that James B. Oliver, for Gen. Lee, the army that was strong enough to being a citizen of Maryland, was taken prisoner defeat Hooker's 150,000 troops, the "finest on while in arms, in the ranks and uniform of the the planet," could surely spare 20,000 men with Rebel army at Rappahannock Ford, February out missing them; particularly as Lee well knows that Hooker is in no condition to anyance, and The accused plead guilty to specification, but cannot be for some weeks yet. There might

It is stated, too, on the authority of an officer who arrived here this morning from Fortress endorsed "Strongly approved," but the President | Mouroe, that just before he left the latter point, disapproved, adding that the men in question a vessel had arrived there direct from Port Royal were prisoners of war, and were entitled to be ex- and Hilton Head, with the intelligence that Gen. Hunter's troops had sailed thence for New Or--All Boston seems to have turned out on leans to reinforce Banks. If this is true, it has Thursday to do honor to the negro regiment, a highly important bearing on matters at Vicksburg. For, if Hunter has made this movement. ment. The Boston Transcript (Republican) has Gen. Beauregard, of course, would be apprised of the movement as soon as it had commenced. I it is true, instead of sending half his troops to communication, and by two parallel lines of railtators of both sexes. The welcomes, in the form | road, too, to within fifty miles of Vicksburg, he of repeated cheers, and the waving of handker- can have his troops there long before Hunter can

to 70,000 or 80,000 troops. The attack of such change the plans of General Grant, and might cause him to raise the siege. Such at least ing of the companies as they moved around the are the speculations which are indulged in at

MILITARY PRISON,

CINCINNATI, OHIO, May 22, 1863. To the Democracy of Ohio: Banished from my native State for no crime save Democratic opinions and free speech to you in their defense, and about to go into exile, not of my own will, but by the comp We announced some time since that General allow me a parting word. Because despotism and jet, in which the lettering appears in gold. The ment and expression of attachment to the Union workmanship is exquisite throughout, forming a and devotion to the Constitution—to my country -which I have ever cherished or uttered, shall

Attorney General Bates has prepared an opinion, which, it is said, is accepted by the Department, that the law of Congress regarding the payment of three hundred dollars in lieu of service, and when a person is drafted, is mandatory. C. Hatfield, John Anderson, Michael Powers' when the money is paid; and that a similar lia-Stephen C. Wil on. bility is incurred upon each and every draft.

> THE COMING MAN .- Horatio Seymour is now put forward in the Eastern papers as the coming man for the next Presidency, upon the platform of uncompromising hostility to the Rebels in the South, as well as the Abolitionists of the North.

The Administration not the Govern- the river virtually ours, but the forces of the re

Archbishop Hughes delivered the following eloquent and impressive address to the past gradnates of St. John's College, New York, after the orations had been delivered by the class: After congratulating the class upon the excellence of their exercise and the soundness and maturity of their arguments, the Archbishop referred to the topics that had been chosen by the speakers, and continued as follows: The origin of society and laws is a topic that is almost boundless in its expansibility. You have treated your topics candidly, and particularly with regard to that sophism of Rosseau—that you have treated as it deserves to be treated always. The idea of a sodeserves to be treated always. The idea of a so- to the end of the first era in rebellion, that, we cial compact is nonsense; and you will discover by going back and tracing to the origin of the human race, that there has not been at any time human race, that there has not been at any time a society without government and laws, no matter whether they were written or not. Laws, no matter how grade they may be are universal. With the unlimited resources of men and money matter how crude they may be, are universal.

They are among the tribes of the Indians; they are among the tribes of the most uncivilized ple on the face of the earth, the negroes of Africa; they are among the Caffres and Hottentots of where, in all lands. I remember but one instance where law did not exist, the reference to authority of which I cannot now recite. It is the story of two boys abandoned in a forest in China. They understood no language, but they were, more or less, companions of each other; and on one occasion there was only enough of food sufficient for one; so one thought it expedient to preserve the feast and kill the other, and he did so. Afterwards he was taken and brought into civilized life, and he found language enough to say that the act was done without any consciousness of evil. There there was no society-no law. Another point is, that no matter what may be the form of Government, its chief authority is always brought to unity. Here we say it is the people that govern It is not so. The people know that they are too many to govern; that the administration of government among such a multi- of the United States gunboat Indianola, which tude, would be absurd, and none would submit | was run into near the mouth of the Red River, on to the other. And they reduce their powers, the 24th of February last, and sunk. They were whatever they may be, to unity. In monarchical and imperial Governments unity is hereditary; here it is not. Here it is the choice of the people. In Greece everybody voted in the Government, and it was a kind of popular Government complete. Here that is impossible; and the mul titude send deputies to make their laws, and one deputy to administer them, according to the form agreed upon by the nation. They have, however, two privileges-both constitutional. A Government is one thing; that is a principle, and that privilege of walking out for exercise, but always must ever be sustained. Now those who administer a Government are quite another thing. I have seen many Administrations of this Goy Harly careful to walk them in localities where not ernment. One of the Constitutional privileges much information could be obtained about the to which I refer—that the Constitution itself extent of the defenses, or how many men were in makes provision for, for a safety valve for this the entrenchments. The streets of Vicksburg numerous people is, that every four years it is were fairly studded with rifle pits, and every fa perfectly constitutional to make a revolution— vorable spot along the wharves, or in the suburbs, calmly, quietly—by the votes of the people. had these kind of defenses constructed on them. That is one constitutional privilege. The other | Where it was necessary, gards, or houses were is inherent in the nature of the people and of the Government—that is the right of grambling.

[Laughter.] If you elect a man to administer dwellings. In consequence of these obstructions, the Government, in less than eighteen months very few wagons were seen in the streets. you are verry sorry for what you have done, and a revolution, when you can throw aside the set | bread and small quantities of meat were to be that have been in power, and try and get a better | had, these being the only fare of our officers. set in their place the next time. That has been the rule. I have seen a great majority of our Presidents elected, I never knew an exception to that rule. Therefore it is that there is no country in the world that can fairly be compared to the American Republic under the American Constitution. It is just for this reason. Not that tion-the last plank in the Abolition platform Englishmen don't elaim the right of grombling, He said: too, but they have not the remedy every four years. They cannot change their rulers -Here is a privilege and a constitutional right. Even though you voted for the incumbent for the

highest office, you can grumble But forther than that, you must wait until his time is ont, and then get another and better man in his place. This is the remedy. As to republics, I have to remark that this is not the first in the history of the human race. Italy abounded with flourishing republics-small, if you please, in ter ritorial limits. When Venice rose up out of the Adriatic, with her hair dripping, a beautiful city surviving much longer than this country has done yet, prosperous, commanding trade to the East and to t'e West, to a great extent she was a Re public, but unlike ours. There was no safety valve. Not to overlook small things, there is the little Republic of Fan Marino; and that furnishes the only instance in which supreme power was never brought to the unity of head; for they are so jealous of their liberties that they have two Presidents-one to watch the other. [Laughter.] That fittle Republic in the Appenines under the protection of the Popes has existed for nearly three hundred years, keeping the lamp of liberty bright, in order that nations desiring to imitate her example may light their tapers at her light, and bring their people to freedom, and to the jealousy and protection of liberty, wherever that quality is essential and the people suited for it. The whole territory is not very large-nine miles long and four and a half wide, still they won't trust one man

alone in power. They are both farmers and both Presidents. We talk of our standing ar mies-they have their standing army, and always have had, numbering fifty six men. [Laughter.] But, not to detain you and the audience who have I will close my remarks by again congratulating you, and, from the evidence furnished here, with the same application, industry and talent, there is no doubt that in life you can esperially succeed, as guided by those honorable pinciples of right and justice to which you have so eloquently alluded. [Great applause.]

Give Us a Vigorous Presecution of the War. Such is the demand of the conservatives of the

country. Under this very head, the Buffalo Courier, the leading Democratic organ of Western New York, has a forcible article, which we Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, and other beg to reproduce here entire. "The substance individuals, are exerting themselves to raise neof a Richmond editorial," says our Democratic gro troops to fill the places of the white men who contemparary, "was telegraphed the other day, are now returning home from the South after two in which the editor discovers a feeling which we believe must be general in the Confederacy. It is that the North, unblest as we have been by good Generalship, is nevertheless throwing its overwhelming weight upon the rebellion, and threatening to do by dint of sheer brute force, what has hitherto been unsuccessfully attempted what has hitherto been unsuccessfully attempted by brains or strategy. We do not doubt the truth of the remark made by a Times correspondent to the sake of variety. It is very hard to catch them; but let them be brought speedily un truth of the remark made by a Times correspondent that the military system of the Confederates der the restraints of the conscription act, and we dent that the military system of the Confederates is rapidly becoming something like 'a mere shell with nothing in it.' The Rebel front everywhere is strong, but exhaustion and inanition are manifest to those who have been favored with a look dy and more intelligent labor of healthy Irish dy and more intelligent labor of healthy Irish beyond. Col. Grierson, who with nine hundred men, recently rode through eight hundred miles ef the enemy's country, made a brief address on his reception at New Orleans in which he said: In passing through the Confederacy I have of the stamp of Theodore Tilton go with them to had a good opportunity to form a correct opinion of its strength. That strength has been overesresources we have given them credit for, and we exchanged. The country will have a good rid dance of them.—[N. Y. Herald. have been greatly deceived in regard to the means and power of the Rebels. Passing through their country (and the passage was not a very difficult one,) I found thousands of good Union men who were ready and anxious to return to their allegi

ance the moment they can do so with safety to themselves and families. They will rally around the old flag by scores whenever our army advances. I could have brought away a thousand with me, who were anxious to come-men whom I tound fugitives from their homes, hid in the swamps and forests, where they were hunted like wild beasts by the Rebel conscripting officers with blood hounds. Having visited them in their own homes, I have founded my belief upon what I heard and saw there, and the day is not far dis tant when we shall witness the downfall of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union as it

The view thus given is full of hopeful sugges tions of peace and a restored Union, if the mani-fest advantage in our hands is vigorously followed up. Nor, amid much that is discouraging, in the mismanagement and procrastination rather than cution of the war, are there lacking evidences that the valor of our troops and the superior-ity of our resources are beginning to tell against the front, even, of rebellion. The news from the Mississippi is as bright as it is important. If the telegraph speaks truly, Gen. Grant has at last obtained the key of Vicksburg, and not only is

bellion are cut clean in twain. The communication between the east and the west of the rebel lion was severed by the noble blow which gave us possession of Jackson, and the whole trans-Mississippi region must speedily fall into our hands, for it will be impossible for the Confederates to keep an organized army in the field in those States with the rivers that water them under the

mean, which will close with the breaking up of the military power of the South. Such vigorended last year. It is a mathematical, demon-strable fact that victory, with the adequate means at our disposal, can be attained; and that, too, in one campaign as well as in five. Pailure in the past has been due either to the lack of ability or of disposition, on the part of the directing power. But if the breach that seems now to be making in the walls of the Confederacy, shall not be speedily widened, and the citadel of rebellion stormed thereat, with all the force and fury of the loyal people in arms, we shall be forced to think that the Administration does not wish success rather than to believe that such fatuity as will permit a failure is possible."

## An Inside View of the Rebel Stronghold.

Several officers who were captured on the Indi anola give the following account of what they saw in Vicksburg:

Nearly all of these gentlemen were the officers landed by the Rebels at Port Gibson, and confined there until the 1st of March, when they were or dered to prepare for a march to Vicksburg. The distance was fifty miles, and was travelled on foot, three days being consumed in making the journey. They reached Vicksburg on Tuesday evening, and were confined in several buildings in

the middle of the city. One hour in the morning and another in the afternoon of each day, they were allowed the

under strict guard. The officers say that the Rebels were particu-

The Rebel reports that the people of Vicks you have a right to grumble, and there will only burg had plenty to eat, are pronounced by these be three years more to wait when you can make officers to be untrue. Very little else but corn

> The Last Plank in the Republican Platform.

FRED. DOUGLASS addressed the Republicans of Brooklyn last week on the subject of amalgama

There is not much prejudice against color now because in coming down Broadway the other day I saw a white lady riding by the side of a colore man; it was true the colored man had a bit of tinsel around his hat, but nobody seemed to no tice that, and the lady did not show any signs of disgust. A few days since, a white lady asked me to walk down Broadway with her, and insisted on taking my arm. As we went along, every one we met stared at us as if we were some curious animals. What was the reason the people did not stare at the coachman in the same manner? Simply because he was a servant, and I was walking in the capacity of a friend. By and bye, you will get over all this nonsense You ought to see me in London, walking down Broadway, with a white lady on each arm; and no person stared at us as if they thought it strange. It will soon be so here, and we will be

all the nobler and better. [Cheers.] The Richmond Jeffersonian, in conclud

ing its notice of the Convention of the 20th inst. There were several Republicans from this county, on the Indiana Central train, who had been to Indianapolis attending an Odd Fellows' meeting, a Medical Convention. &c , when the search for pistols took place They had to give up their pistols, greatly to their chagrin, as they happened to be caught with a large majority of Democrats. One Republican had purcha seven pistols that day for himself and Repub can neighbors, and had them in a carpet sack. A soldier who was engaged in searching asked him if he had any pistols in his sack, he replied he had, but said, "I am loyal. I voted for Lincoln, and endorse all the measures of the Administra been so delighted with your performance longer, tion." The soldier replied, "Damn you, shell out your pistols, you can't play off on me with that kind of talk. I know a copperhead when I see him." The soldier took hold of the carpetsack, opened it, and took out the pistols. Republican will have to establish his loyalty and prove that he is not a copperhead, before he can

- If Vallandigham is sent to the Rebel Con federacy "because his sympathies are with the people of that section rather than his own," why

is not Wendell Phillips sent to Africa or Hayti? THE FREE NEOROES AND THE WAR. - We are and German emigrants, who will become good citizens in five years. We have no need of ne-groes in the North. Let the whole race be sent South, and let some thousands of mean whites take command. If these fellows will not fight, they will do well enough to run away; but we hope they will be caught by the enemy, and never

There is a good story, told on the sly, about one of our young city bucks. He has been paying attention to a rather lively girl, who has solid attractions. In conversation with some of his comrades, our hero said: "Boys, I am after the girl's pocket book-I am." Shortly after oc-

Second Scene; A Parlor-Time, 11 P. M. Young lady seated. Young gent rises to depart esitates as if bashful, and then remarks: "Miss ----, excuse me, but you must b ware that my frequent visits, my attentions, car

not have been without an object." not have been without an object."

Young lady—Ah, yes, so I understand, and shall be only too happy to grant what you desire.

(Takes from the table a paper parcel, and unfolding it, displays a large, old fashioned and empty moroeco pocket book.) This, I have been informed, is that object. Permit me to present it to you, and congratulate you that you will have no further occasion to renew these visits and attentions."—ITiffin Adventions. tentions."-| Tiffin Advertiser.

Tom Hood speaks of a bird building its nest upon a ledge over the door of a doctor's office, as an attempt to rear its young in the very

Summary Justice at Kokomo, Indiana. Кокомо, Мау 27, 1863. On the afternoon of the 27th inst., two horse-

thieves came viding into town upon stolen horses, shot down and murdered in cold blood two highly respected and esteemed citizens, a full account of which you have already received. One of the desperadoes was caught and lodged to jail. A large crowd gathered that evening about the public square, and after some considerable consulta-tion they started for the jail. The Sheriff, N. B. Bown, Esq., with commendable energy, had taken the necessary precaution, and posted a strong posses to aid him in guarding the prisoner. In the meantime his worthy deputy, Harry Stewart, had called into requisition the aid of Lieut. Black

neuvering for some time to get possession of the murderer, the crowd, about one o'clock, in the morning, dispersed. The Sheriff and his deputy remained at the fail all night and all the next day.

with some eight or ten soldiers of the 1st artille-

ry, 21-t regiment Indiana volunteers After ma-

On the 28th, about three o'clock in the afternoon, a large and respectable concourse of people followed to their last resting place the mortal remains of the Rev. John Lowe. After con-aguing him to the silent grave and witnessing the deep grief of his family, the assemblep crowd returned towards the town, and the house of the late Nelson Cooper, who laid in state in the par-lor of his residence, and paid their respects to the remains of their esteemed triend and associate, they saw the remains of that noble mun, that kind, genial gentleman a corpse, the blood, the cold blood of his lifeless body cozing out of his

death wound, the cup—the bitter cup, the cup of gall was full to overflowing. It was too much; human nature could stand no more. You could see them turn from his coffin with the silent tear rolling down their manly cheeks, an inflexible resolve upon their countenances, an undefinsble something that spoke in thunder tones of ret-

ributive justice.

Nobody left, but many came to town, and by sundown the streets of Kokomo were full. No noise, no fuss; all was quiet—as still as a fune-ral procession. The people of the town were in the streets, the business houses were closed, the country people were in town, the far-mer was there, the old were there, and the gray headed men were there, but to learn that the villain and murdererhad said, if his pistol had not ceased to revolve, he would have killed three more of our c'tizens; if his "pal" had not been a coward and run after the first fire, they would not have him here to night; wanted to know if he couldn't give bail; that he would not be tried at Kokomo; he wanted to be sent to Indianapolis; that the law gave him the right of a change of venue; that he and his friends had ten thousand dollars to defend him with; all he asked was to let him have a trial, and he would w the consequences. Insult was added to injury Two highly respectable citizens had been shot down in the streets of our town, in cold blood, in broad daylight. The outlaw, the murderer, speeringly told them that if his pistol had not ceased to revolve, they would have had three more to bury; he taunted our courts of justice with bribery, and told the citizens of Howard county that he had no confidence in their moral honesty, that they couldn't try him; then, their manhood, their patience was overtaxed; the cup of gall was full; human nature could bear no more—forbearance ceasing to be a virtue, action, action was the word. Eight o'clock had arrived; the masses were there; the people had gathered from eight hundred to one thousand strong. A start was made for the jail; when arriving at the prison, they were promptly met by our worthy Sheriff and his deputy with a strong guard, and commanded to disperse and go to their homes. The answer was, we have a duty to perform; that duty must and shall be performed; we owe it to ourselves, we owe it to our wives and children. we owe it to the protection of our lives and pro-perty; we shall avenge the death of our friends, the honored dead; "Shall not God avenge his own elect?" "avenge me of mine adversaries," "I tell you that he will avenge them speedily," "he will avenge the blood of his people;" in obe-dience to His commands, and the dictates of justice, the blood of our people was avenged. Rawson Vail, Esq., Dr. Weaver and Col. Richmond severally addressed the crowd, and ap-

pealed to them not to commit any violen Their speeches were listened to with respectful At the close of Col. Richmond's speech, the crowd became impatient; a rush was made for the jail; the guard was overpowered; the Sheriff was caught, his pistol wrenched from his hands,

his pockets searched for the key, but he had

taken the precaution to hide it.

With the aid of sledge hammers, crow-barsand battering-rams, the door of the fail was forced open in about half an hour after the work was commenced. About ten o'clock P. M., the thief and murderer was brought out of prison; he was given one hour to prepare his guilty soul for eternity. Elder Lamb was sent for; he came, he prayed for the murderer, he invoked the throne f grace in a most eloquent and feeling manner, after which he was moved to the public square, where a gallows was erected in front of Cooper's livery stable, and near where he had committed the double murder. He was asked if he had any confessions or disclosures to make. He said he had not, he never betraved his friends, he had nothing to tell, he would like to shoot his partner for his cowardice for running off and leaving him. He was asked to give his true name. He said he went by the name of Dan. Jones, his partner by the name of Jack Jones. He reflected a moment, and then remarked, my "pal" is a base coward, and ought to be punished for his cowardice. I suppose his true name is Joseph Elis, his home is in Licking county, Ohio. My name is John Smith, (oh! for the everlasting and imaculate John.) He was then informed that his hour was up, but his time would be extended fifteen minutes longer, at which time his execution would positively take place, the announcement of which did not change a mussle of his face. Elder Lamb was again called upon to pray for the prisoner, and to intercede for his guilty soul, and well did he do it, for he seemed to be inspired, and prayed as he never was heard to pray before. Many a tear was shed in the crowd, but nary one was seen to fall from the murderer's eye. After the prayer, he was conducted to the scaffold that was erected for his execution; he ascended it with promptness; taking hold of the rope he remarked that it was too long, and lapped it twice around the pole above him, and then tried to stick his head through the noose, said it was too short, turned it once back, and exclaimed that would do. Turning round and looking over the crowd. said you are not executing me according to the laws of the State of Indiana, you are not following out the forms of law, you have taken the law into your own hands, the justice of which I have no right to complain of, and do not murmur at, ecuting me justly, and with as much order and decency as any man has ever been executed. I have nothing more to say. He then drew the nooze over his head with his own hands, and adjusted it around his neck, fixing it all to his own notion' placed his hands behind his back and asked to have them tied, which was done; he then said in

a loud voice, "Do your duty. About 15 minutes after 11 o'clock P M., be was swinging between heaven and earth, wreathing in the agonies of death, expiating upon the gallows for the awful crime of murder, for the murder of Nelson Cooper, that noble man, that honorable gentleman, that worthy citizen and es-teemed friend, that kind and affectionate husband. Yes, and for the murder of John Lowe, that old, gray-headed minister we have so often heard invoking the Throne of Grace. Little children, little boys and girls, you will no longer hear in your Sabbath school meetings that old and familiar voice exhorting you to deeds of love, charity and kindness. He is dead! His body is wrapped in the winding sheet of death, consigned to the cold, cold ground. The silent grave, the clods of the valley has closed over his coffin, and shut him out from our view. He was shot; be was murdered in cold blood by a thief and des-perado. His death, and the death of Nelson Cooper, has been avenged; their murder has been avenged by the hands of their friends, by an out-

raged people. May God have mercy on his From an eye witness.

WHAT A MESS!-After George B. Cheever had What a Mess!—After deering of made a long fanatical speech at the meeting of the "Church Anti Slavery Society," in Boston, he introduced to the audience Fred. Douglas, (black man,) who he (Cheever) said, was the only Douglass that would live in history. The negro, rising to speak, said only a few words, and those only by way of introducing to the addience. Henry Wilson, a United States Senator! There was a significant spectacle.